

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. VI.

Hallowell, (Maine,) Tuesday, April 24, 1838.

No. 11.

THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1838

INDIAN CORN.

There is a belief prevailing in this region, that Indian Corn is an unprofitable crop. Owing to the several cold seasons that we have had for a few years past, it has not been so successful in escaping the early frosts as the grain crops, which ripen earlier. But these seasons have not been without their value to the observing farmer. They have taught him the value of many resources which he little thought of before; and they have also taught him that by proper care and attention he can raise Indian corn. Perhaps no crop will bear the stimulus of animal manures so completely as this vegetable. If, therefore, you have an abundance of this article, it will be well to manure highly.

In order to succeed, three things are necessary. 1st. An early variety of seed. 2d. Early planting. 3d. High manuring. There are several varieties of corn which will ripen from a fortnight to three weeks sooner than the common sort. It is important to cultivate this variety,—for how often it has been for a few years past, that if a person had planted a kind which would have ripened only one week earlier than common, it would have escaped the frosts and yielded a good crop.

Early planting is another requisite; though this requires some judgment. Mr. Drew, Editor of the Gospel Banner, Augusta, informs his readers that he always plants his corn on the first day of May.

But then he has a warm loam, and manures high,—circumstances which every one is not favored with. Where a person has the right kind of land, he ought to plant as early as this; but in some heavy, wet soils, the seed would be in danger of rotting should it be put in as soon as this, or before the soil has become sufficiently warm. It seems, from the experience which some have had, that the principal difficulty in planting early, is to get it up. After the seed has germinated and come up, it will stand quite a stiff frost. Lorain in his "Husbandry," makes mention of the fact that he once had corn up when a severe frost occurred that froze the ground an inch or two,—it dropped the tops a little, but as the roots were unharmed, it came forward again, and he seldom had a better crop.

High manuring, where it can be done, is an important thing. Corn is both a succulent crop and grain crop. Its large juicy stalk and broad spreading leaves require and will use up strong animal manures to good advantage; while its hard and flinty seed or kernel will also require some of the mineral matters to assist in its formation.—Hence lime or plaster of Paris is oftentimes a useful ingredient in the soil.

Another process in the mode of securing has been taught us by the backward seasons. It is, when there is a prospect of a cold autumn and early frosts, to cut up the corn as soon as the kernel has become glazed, and shock or stook it in the field. The ripening process goes on very well, and the corn will become as hard and yield as sweet

bread as if ripened in the natural way. It will not be quite as heavy per bushel, but then on the other hand the fodder will be enough better to balance this deficiency.

Indian Corn has very aptly been called by the Author of "Arator," Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, 'Meal, Meadow and Manure.' This is a true and concise description of its qualities. Its use as an article of bread and subsistence to domestic animals is well known. The fodder which it affords when properly secured is also well known, but not so highly appreciated as it ought to be, and the manure which results from a judicious use of its products on the farm are not inconsiderable to the farmer in renovating and fertilizing his fields.

We hope that the farmers of Maine will not be backward in the cultivation of this crop, and indeed of any other one, the ensuing season. They have every thing to encourage them. The Legislature, with a spirit of liberality hitherto unprecedented, have held forth the stimulus of reward to the farmer.

They have done that which ought to meet with a ready and a hearty response from the cultivators of Maine. They have said to you, in ordering a bounty on the wheat and corn crops, we wish Maine to be independent. Ought you not to answer, by your cultivated acres, and luxuriant crops, *SHE SHALL BE?* Keep the plough jogging. Attend to your farms, for there is little else to attend to now. The moonshine speculation in fairy lands and fog banks has evaporated. The bubbles have burst, and the rainbow tints which decorated and deceived have vanished into thin air. Honest industry will again take her proper stand and will be entitled to her just share of esteem and respect, and will not fail to remunerate her votaries in proportion to the depth and sincerity of their actual and practical devotion to her cause. Take care of your fields, and your fields will take care of you. Be generous to your soil and your soil will be generous in return.

Use of Lime.

A friend wishes to know the amount of lime necessary to be put upon an acre of land, how it should be slacked, and how applied to wheat. It is now very generally conceded that lime is a necessary ingredient in the soil. According to the theory of Mr. Ruffin, of Petersburg, Va. and who is Editor of the Farmers' Register and author of the best work on Calcareous Manures that has yet been published, many soils contain an acid which he calls *humic acid*, and that this acid will be neutralized by the application of lime. He considers many sandy soils which produce pines and sorrel and other acid plants, as being charged with this acid, and that lime applied to it will change the nature in a certain degree, even if only one per cent, (if we mistake not—we have not his work at hand now,) is of advantage. Chemical analysis proves that lime is an ingredient in wheat and other grain, and in clover. Now let the causes why lime is beneficial to the soil be what they may, we will suppose the fact established that it is useful.

The next question is, how much is necessary? Farmers generally govern themselves by their

means. As a general rule in this County, a barre has been the amount. In New-York and in other States where lime is easily obtained, they oftentimes apply from 50 to 200 bushels per acre.

The modes of applying it are various. We have generally poured water upon it until it was slacked or fell into a dry powder and scattered it as well as we could with a shovel from a cart, previously to harrowing the ground. This method does not allow it to be scattered very even. Others let their lime lay exposed to the air until it is air slacked, as it is called; and then sow it by hand—having it protected by an old glove. Both of these methods are not very good. Where it is done on a large scale a kind of sieve is attached to a cart which is made to agitate or *joggle* as the cart moves, and this spreads it very even. When applied to wheat, most of our farmers content themselves with first slacking their lime by pouring on water until it falls to a powder, and then throwing it on to the wheat while it is wet with the ley, pickle, or whatever it may have been soaked in. The lime adheres to the wet kernel and is sown with it.

The trouble and expense of obtaining lime from Thomaston has deterred many from using it. Now it is not necessary to have the best of lime for this purpose.

Almost every town in this County has limestone sufficiently good for the purposes of the soil, which may be burned, or may be pounded, and used for Agricultural purposes. There can be little doubt that wherever you have a pretty good share of decomposing or rotten vegetable matter—a small quantity of animal manure and a dressing of lime, there you can raise good wheat. The reason undoubtedly, why burnt lands of this State, the lands of Western New-York, and the Prairies of the West produce good wheat, is because of the amount of vegetable matter in a decomposing state, and the lime or alkaline matter which is also found there.

Lockhart, in his life of Sir Walter Scott, relates the following anecdote, which is not foreign to our subject.

'There, see'—he continued, 'that farm there, at the foot of the hill, is occupied by a respectable enough tenant of mine; I told him I had a great desire for him to try the effects of lime on his land. He said he doubted its success, and could not venture to risk so much money as it would cost. Well, said I, fair enough; but as I wish to have the experiment tried, you shall have the lime for the mere carting; you may send to the place where it is to be bought, and at the term day you shall strike off the whole value of the lime from the rent due to me. When the day came, my friend the farmer came with his whole rent, which he laid down on the table before me, without deduction. "How's this, my man; you are to deduct for the lime, you know." "Why, Sir Walter," he replied, "my conscience will not let me impose upon you so far—the lime you recommended me to try, and which, but for your suggestion I never would have tried, has produced more than would have purchased the lime half a dozen times over, and I cannot think of making a deduction."'

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MANAGEMENT OF ORCHARDS.

Wash for Apple Trees, &c.

FRIEND HOLMES:—Having seen in a late number of the Farmer a recipe for making a wash for apple trees, and having had some experience with fruit trees, I will give an account of the wash which I have used for several years; and consider very beneficial in clearing them of lice and moss, and giving the bark a smooth and healthy appearance.

Take 1-2 bushel of fresh cow-dung, 1-2 peck of unslaked or 1 peck of air slaked lime; reduce them to the consistency of thick white wash with strong soap suds, adding to each pailful about one half pint of salt to harden and give it more durability; apply this with a brush to the body and large limbs, having first scraped the moss and loose dead bark from the tree with a hoe or a similar instrument;—a wet day; or immediately after a rain, is the best time for doing this. It may be done in the 4th, 5th, or 6th months, but ought not to be delayed any longer.

I have frequently seen orchards ruined by bad trimming, improperly called pruning,—by taking an axe and cutting off the first branches that may fall in their way, and leaving a mutilated stump, two or three inches in length, to canker and cause a wound that will finally kill the tree.

Now such things ought not to be; but when a tree is to be pruned, care should be taken to take off such branches as are superfluous or injurious to the tree,—generally from the inside of the top; taking off the branches with a fine saw, and paring off the edges of the bark with a sharp knife—leaving it perfectly smooth.

Our friend J. H. Jenne has favored me with a treatise upon the management of fruit trees, by William Forsyth, which I herewith send. It contains much useful matter, and there are several pieces which I consider worthy of publication in the Farmer, for the benefit of those who are inclined to follow his directions.

REARING AN ORCHARD.

Those who are desirous of propagating an orchard, must consider one thing first, viz., that cattle and an orchard will never succeed upon the same ground or in the same field. I once knew a young man who went on to a new farm,—after he had got it under way, he said one time to his uncle, "Uncle, I am going to raise me an orchard." "Are you?"—said the old farmer, (knowing his habits,) "that is right,—fence it in, but do n't have any bars, but climb over the fence when you want to go out and in,—and I think you will succeed."

Trees do much better taken from a similar soil upon which they are to be set out, than when set upon a different soil from that upon which they grew.

In raising a nursery it should be sowed in rows and kept hoed and clear from grass and weeds. The trees should be transplanted the second year, and set two feet apart, carefully extending the roots, and cutting off the tap or centre roots.

Forsyth recommends two or three transplantings; but it is even better to neglect doing this, than not to raise one at all. In planting an orchard the trees should not be set less than 30 feet apart; this to a Yankee seems a great distance, when the trees take up scarcely four feet of room; but there will be no room to spare.

Trees should be manured with old rotten manure or rich mould, or leached or unleached ashes, but never with new or unfermented manure. Orchards flourish well when set out upon land in a rough state, even before the stumps are rotten; so that a man may soon have one upon a new farm.

I have made these few remarks to encourage farmers to pay more attention to orcharding, as apples are much more valuable than when they were thought fit only for cider, and carefully rescued from the boys and cattle. PAINE WINGATE.

Hallowell, Pond District, 4th mo. 1838.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Reynold's Account of Smut in Wheat. No. 2.

Of Smut, its causes, and pernicious effects on corn; Communicated to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. By Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS.

Secondly, of Bag smut. The other species called bag smut is indeed more prejudicial to wheat in particular when it comes to maturity,—rendering it disagreeable, and sometimes totally unfit for bread. These creatures stick in the outward coat of the wheat,—for this grain has two, even of the most sound seed,—during their abode in the barn, especially after thrashing, when the bags are broken and the corn becomes intermixed together;—but their existence is not of very long duration, for unless the grain be committed to the earth in due time, this progeny or brood certainly perish; because we find, from well grounded experience, that when old grain is sown in its natural state, it is free from smut, as numbers can testify as well as myself; and we have recent instances to confirm this—even in the last growth, 1768; for none of the foreign wheat sown in these parts, (which was not a little,) in its natural state, of one, two and three years old, had any such disorder. No appearance of any smut was seen throughout the whole, though sown on very different soils.

But with new seed the case is manifestly different, if any ways infected, as many of the deformed light grains generally are, in case they grew in a smutty crop. Here the enemy stands ready to enter as soon as vegetation is begun, and passes along as the plant advances in growth, and unites at last with the farina substance designed for food, and in the end devours that matter which would otherwise turn to grain; leaving in its stead a noxious black powder, infested with their eggs or brood, and filthy excrements. From hence comes that offensive smell. These accounts may seem mysterious to those who are unacquainted with the works of insects; yet if we consider when the grain is put into a growing state, the organs necessary for propagating the plant soon become expanded divers ways, to circulate the juices—to form the roots, stem leaves, sap and ear,—all necessary for bringing the fruit to perfection. From hence it is easy to conceive, when vegetation is begun, how such minute creatures as these, who but first lodged in the outward part of the grain, may soon creep into these tubes or vessels during the stated time nature requires, whilst the corn is growing,—and so both themselves and the plant arrive at maturity together, at one and the same period.

These are no chimerical notions, be assured; for I speak from numbers of trials, gained from experience, recorded from 1730 to 1739, whereby I am fully assured of the facts. Nevertheless, should any one be unable to reconcile these proceedings with his own notions, let him consider, that what I have said is very familiar to many other productions of the earth,—circumstances very like, and most certain, we see in common, such like insects within the pods of peas and beans; others of a different make in the seeds of other grain; in hemp, flax, in hops, stone fruits, nuts, &c.; and within the shells of green almonds they abound to a very high degree. More might be pointed out amongst other vegetables, which every one is certain of; and why

not in the case before us? Can any man assign a good reason why insects may not take place in all the reed tribe of corn, and likewise in wheat, rye, barley, and oats,—since we find they do in other grains? Here I stand upon firm ground—no one can contradict this; henceforth we may rest satisfied from whence these evils proceed.

And how necessary it is to guard against these disorders. Much precaution is necessary. Care should now be had to procure clean seed and change of soil. The pickle I now set forth, and so well received by the Society, has, for about 30 years past, proved very effectual for these purposes in destroying this brood—a strong proof of its utility;—but this liquor should be made, in its specific gravity, strong enough to float an egg; and if the wheat is duly steeped therein as directed, no damages need be feared from smut.

Nevertheless, this is to be understood in a limited sense; and not so as to extirpate the whole race of insects from ever returning again. This is not to be expected; yet it will prevent the disease from spreading to any degree that needs the least complaint; therefore we may pronounce these to be two great points gained, viz., the cause and the cure of smut. These, gentlemen, are my sentiments—which I trust will be acceptable to my countrymen.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Yours, &c. &c.

J. REYNOLDS.

To Peter Templeton, M. D., Sec'y to the Society of Arts, &c. &c., in the Strand, London.

Raising Wheat on Clover Sod.

MR. HOLMES.—Perceiving in the Farmer the accounts of large crops of wheat, raised in different parts of the State, and, in some instances, the expense of cultivating, I thought it might not be entirely amiss, to state the method and cost of raising a small crop the last season. Having learned by experience that wheat would grow on a clover sod, I commenced ploughing as soon as the frost would admit in the Spring. Probably it would be much better to plough in the Fall. One day while at work, a friend who lived in an adjoining town, having occasion to pass that way came into the field, and, thinking from the stubble that there must have been a good crop of grass cut on the ground the year previous, he walked about in different directions, as if unwilling to believe the evidence of his senses, then came to me and said, in surprise,—“What are you doing? Did this not bear good grass? Are you not missing it to plough this ground?” When I informed him that it would bear good wheat and that I rather have that than hay, he said, as though it was something altogether new to him, “do you think wheat will grow on sward land?” He has probably never read an Agricultural paper, I sowed about twelve bushels, one half on a clover sod, one fourth where corn & potatoes grew the season before, and the rest on wheat & oat stubble ground. The whole produce was 138 1-2 bushels, or about 23 bushels to the acre.

The income per acre, reckoning wheat at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, after deducting the value of seed, would be about thirty dollars, a profitable exchange for eight or ten dollars' worth of hay. The whole expense of raising, reckoning labor at seventy-five cents per day, exclusive of thrashing, amounts to \$34 50 cents or twenty five cents per bushel.

There are many farmers who seem determined to pursue the course marked out by their fathers, to sow wheat only on such ground as was planted the year previous, to raise every calf, or as many as they can keep the breath of life in, the first winter; they sell their young stock to the drovers for less than half the cost of raising; mow every acre of

ground as
to the ac
poor busin
to sell out
they think
spontaneou

Ma. H
vicinity, for
der called
cattle, which
stock (to the
The first sy
ing from th
trouble in th
ring or tr
about twenty
days, they bu
I wish to c
ny cure or
probable cau
A remedy
ught to be l
nd trust tha
ate attention
erits deserv
South Har
The above
ay of our co
on as shall h
vor. We h
sease; ind
ever have ev

any cure or
probable cau

A remedy
ught to be l
nd trust tha
ate attention
erits deserv

South Har

The above

ay of our co

on as shall h

vor. We h

sease; ind

ever have ev

CORRECTIO

the Farmer—2

you will find i

that “an ex

ry short tub

A friend in p

that no cred

urnal, from

they should h

the first numb

while we are al

he reported th

the faithful mar

Agri

Mr. EDITOR

ns, why every

ne agricultu

ve so little ti

d, that it wou

tural paper.”

ounts. He h

ance he is a p

to follow the

it so; but are

ich are not su

d might he no

run over a pa

nes but once

oes not tax, v

patience to

ne individual,

band his time

, might meet

him days of

tant and usefu

the knowledge

ng of time, to

fil employme

nd an hour or

ness of the da

laid aside? M

the labors of

for reading.

cal energy of

usted, but his

rously active,

ground as long as they can get four hundred of hay to the acre, and thus "tug & toil," call farming poor business in this country, and finally conclude to sell out and emigrate to the far West, where, as they think, all the necessities of life grow almost spontaneously.

ECONOMY.

Murrain in Cattle.

MR. HOLMES:—We have been afflicted in this vicinity, for some two or three years, with a disorder called by some the *murrain*, among our neat cattle, which in every instance among our own stock (to the number of twelve) has proved fatal.—The first symptoms of the disorder are water running from the eye—a contraction of the chest—trouble in the water, attended with frequent shivering or trembling; and they frequently die in about twenty-four hours. If they live three or four days, they become blind.

I wish to enquire through the Farmer if there be any cure or remedy for the disorder, and what the probable cause of it is?

A remedy for this fatal disorder (if there be any) ought to be known by every farmer; and I hope and trust that you will give the subject that immediate attention which I so earnestly solicit, or its merits deserve.

E. B.

South Hartford, April 9, 1838.

The above enquiry is an important one, and if any of our correspondents can give such information as shall be of service, they will confer a great favor. We have never had any experience in the disease; indeed we have been so fortunate as to never have even seen a case of it.

Ed.

CORRECTION.—In page 70 of the 9th number of the Farmer—2d column and 18th line from the top, you will find it stated in Dr. Jackson's Lecture, No. 1, that "an explosion could be produced through very short tubes." It should read *no explosion*, &c. A friend in pointing out this error, also reminds that no credit has been given to the Kennebec Journal, from whence the Lectures were taken. They should have been credited to that Journal. The first number was credited to that paper; and while we are about it, we would give Mr. J. BAKER, who reported them for the Journal, full credit for the faithful manner in which he has done it.

ED. ME. FAR.

Agricultural Publications.

MR. EDITOR:—I give you one, of many objections, why every farmer does not *pay for*, and *read* the agricultural paper, with its solution—"I have so little time to devote to reading of any kind, that it would be folly for me to take an agricultural paper." Let us see to what this objection amounts. He has so little time for reading. Perforce he is a poor man, and necessarily compelled to follow the plough as a means of subsistence. It is so; but are there not many days in the year, which are not suited to the work of the field? Might he not of this time, steal a few minutes over a paper like yours, Mr. Editor, which does but once a week, and is of such a size, that it does not tax, very heavily, either a man's time or patience to read it? And peradventure, this individual, who is so exceedingly careful to band his time, at some of his half hour readings, might meet with something, which would save him days of labor, and thus produce two important and useful effects; the one, advancement in the knowledge of his avocation; the other, a saving of time, to be devoted to reading, or other useful employment. But again; could he not find an hour or two in reading at night, after the business of the day has been gone through with, and laid aside? No; he feels so much fatigued by the labors of the day, that he has no disposition for reading. Admitted, Mr. Editor, that the mental energy of the muscular system is greatly exhausted, but his brain, the organ of thought, is vigorously active, having been but little employed

for the preceding eight or ten hours, and by bringing his mind to bear upon a well written article, his bodily prostration would be forgotten; amid the sweets of the intellectual feast. In what position of body was fatigue induced? In his business, certainly in the erect position, when his legs performed the double office of sustaining the weight of body, as well as moving it repeatedly from one place to another. But Mr. Editor, I do not ask him to do as I did when a school-boy, stand up to read; let him sit down, in just such position as will be most agreeable to him; or if he please, let him lie down, and by the light of a candle, (if he has one,) or a *pine knot*, let him read one hour every night, and at the expiration of the year, he will have had about a month's reading of your valuable paper, and no time lost.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

W.

(From the Edinburgh Journal.)

Road-Making on Mr. M'Adam's System.

I. *Forming the Road.*—The line being agreed on, the road must be formed by breaking the natural surface as little as possible, and with no greater convexity than is absolutely necessary to carry off the water. For the general purposes of country travelling, twenty-eight feet is a sufficient breadth of road, with a declivity of three inches from the centre of each side; sixteen feet in the centre should be fully metalled with solid materials, and six feet on each side may be done with slighter materials; but near to great towns, there should be thirty or forty feet in breadth of actual road way, laid with solid materials to the full depth. The water courses on each side of the road should be so constructed, that the road materials may be three or four inches above the level of the water in the ditch.

II. *Preparing the Materials.*—When stones can be obtained, they ought always to be preferred. They must be broken in small heaps, and in such a manner that the largest piece in the heap shall not exceed six ounces in weight; they will thus unite by their own angles, and form a solid hard substance. If the stones were all broken to six ounces, they would make a rough road; therefore, that size is assumed only as the maximum, and as the best criterion and check for the breaker; for, if no piece of stone shall exceed six ounces, a great proportion of the heap must necessarily be under that size, and as this is indispensable to the smoothness of the surface of the road, it should be well attended to. The operation of breaking the stones should be performed in a sitting posture, with a small hammer of about one pound weight in the head, the face the size of a new shilling, well steeled, and with a short handle. After the stones are blocked out, the breaking may be executed by old men, and by women and children; and this should be done at the depot, and never on the road.

When gravel is used for making the road, it must be sifted or riddled in the quarry till it is quite clean and free of earth, and all the large pieces must be well broken as directed for stones, and in that prepared state the gravel is brought to the road. When the earth is of a quality to adhere to the gravel, it will be advisable to leave in the pit the small or fine gravel, and to use for the road only the larger parts, which can be broken; for, while the breaking most effectually beats off the earth, the advantage is obtained of having the gravel laid on the road in that angular shape which so much favors its consolidation.

III. *Laying on the Materials.*—A depth of ten inches of solid materials, prepared as above, is sufficient for any road. No large stones, or wood, or other substance, should be placed below the prepared materials, whether the bottom be soft or otherwise.

Broken stones should be laid on the road to the above depth, at three different times, with light broad-mouth shovels, one shovel full following another, and each scattering the stones over the surface for a considerable space. There must not be among the broken stones any mixture of earth, or of any other matter that will imbibe water, or be effected with the frost; and nothing is to be laid over the clean stones on pretence of blinding or binding.

Gravel, when made use of, should be laid on the

road in light coats, not exceeding two inches at a time, with a proper interval betwixt each coat to let the gravel settle.

IV. *Consolidation of the Materials.*—A careful person must attend for some time after a new road is opened, to rake in the tracks made by wheels until the materials consolidate. If properly prepared and applied, they will, in a short time, unite themselves into a mass or body, like a piece of timber or a board, and will then form a smooth solid surface, which will not be affected by vicissitudes of weather, nor will the stones be displaced by the action of the wheels, which will pass over without a jolt, and consequently without injury.

V. *Repairing the Road.*—A road made on the above principles will require no repairs till by use it gradually wears thin and weak. The amendment will then be made by an addition of materials prepared and laid on as at first. The period for which a road will last without repairs, depends on the nature of the materials of which it is composed, and the use to which it is exposed. Of all road materials, whin-stone is the best and most durable; limestone consolidates sooner, but from its nature it is not so lasting; gravel is inferior to both, because its component parts are round, and want the angular points of contact by which broken stones unite.

All repairs should be executed betwixt the months of October and May, and when the weather is not very dry. Before laying on the additional materials, the surface of the old road must be loosened a little with a pick axe, so as to allow the new materials to unite with the old.

VI. *Lifting a Road.*—Where a road has been originally made on a wrong principle, the defect may in general be cured by lifting and relaying it. If the main objection consist in the undue preparations of the stones, the mode of cure is this:—Turn up the old road four inches deep, with a strong pick axe, short from the handle to the point; then by means of a strong heavy rake, with a wooden head ten inches in length, and iron teeth about two inches and a half long, gather off the stones to the side of the road, to be broken there, but on no account on the road itself, agreeable to the directions already given. All the stones which exceed six ounces being thus removed, the road must be put into shape, and the surface smoothed by the rake; and then the newly broken stones are to be replaced on the road, and consolidated, as already directed. See article 2, 3, and 4. When ten inches of clean stones are found in the old road, no new materials will be needed; and if there be a smaller quantity, as many new stones should be brought forward, and laid on, as will make up that thickness.

A small space of road only, as two or three yards all across, should be lifted at once, and that should be relaid before another piece is lifted. The compliment of hands usually required is five persons, two picking up and raking, and three breaking stones. Betwixt October and May is the proper season for this operation.

Roads made of gravel, or of soft stones, do not admit of being new modelled by lifting, neither will the above directions apply to the case of a road much out of shape, or in very great disorder.

VII. *Management.*—So much depends upon the proper remedy being applied to each particular road, and to each part of a road, and it is a matter of such difficulty precisely to determine in every case what that remedy ought to be, that the introduction of the system thus proposed cannot, with any prospect of success, be attempted without the appointment of a general surveyor, of respectable rank and character, and of liberal education, previously instructed in the principles and practice of road-making. For every district or division of the road there must also be an active sub-surveyor appointed by the district, and regularly instructed, to act under the direction of the surveyor-general in the executive department. The laborers and carters will be under the charge of the sub-surveyors, and should all be employed by the piece.

Under such a system, so managed, its intelligent author promises, at all seasons of the year, smooth and solid roads, and at an expense so much inferior to that which attends the present system, that a gradual diminution of the debt and of the toll duties may be relied on.

Edinburgh, September 15th, 1819.

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

DUTY OF ASSESSORS.

It shall be the duty of Assessors to make a record of their assessment, and of the invoice or valuation from which such assessment shall have been made, and before the taxes are committed to the proper officer for collection, deposit the same or a copy thereof, in the Assessor's office, when any such is kept, otherwise, with the town clerk, with whom it shall remain, for the purpose of affording to all persons interested an opportunity for examining any error that may have happened in the assessment of any tax; and it shall not be necessary to deposit, any other record or copy of the invoice or valuation, or of their assessment with the town clerk, or any other person whatever. And any place where the Assessors usually meet to transact business, or keep their papers or books, shall be considered their office for the purposes aforesaid.

The Assessors of any town, in assessing any State, county or town taxes, may and hereby are authorized at their election to assess improved lands houses or tenements, to the tenants in possession of the same, or to the owner or owners thereof, whether such owner or owners reside within this State or elsewhere.

When Assessors continue to assess any real estate to the person to whom it was last assessed, such assessment shall be valid, notwithstanding the ownership or occupancy of such estate may have been changed, unless previous notice be given by the owner or occupant to one of the Assessors, stating when he ceased to be owner or occupant, and the name of the person to whom such estate was transferred or surrendered. And any tenant in common, or joint tenant of a freehold or other estate, real or personal, may be considered the sole owner for the purpose of taxation, unless he shall make known to the Assessors the amount and kind of interest he has in such estate.

The Assessors for any town or plantation may and hereby are authorized and empowered to apportion on the polls and estates according to law, such additional sum over and above the precise sum to them committed to assess, as any fractional division of such precise sum may render convenient in the apportionment thereof, not exceeding five per centum on the sum so committed; and it shall be the duty of such Assessors to certify such town or plantation Treasurer thereof.

It shall and may be lawful for the Assessors of any town or plantation to add their proportion of the State and County tax to any of their other taxes, and make out warrants and certificates accordingly.

They shall make perfect lists of their assessments under their hands, or the hands of the major part of them, and commit the same to the Constable or Constables, Collector or Collectors of their town, if any there be, otherwise to the Sheriff, or his deputy, with a warrant under their hands in the form hereinafter directed, and return a certificate thereof to the Treasurer of this State, for the time being, with the name of the officer to whom they shall have committed the same assessment, with a warrant as aforesaid to collect.

Whenever the owner of lands or tenements shall have died seized thereof and they shall not have been taken into possession by his devisees or distributed among his heirs, or sold according to the provisions of law, the Assessors are authorized, to assess the same to the executors or administrators of said person deceased, specifying in the tax bills their capacity as executors or administrators as a-

foresaid. And said assessment against said executors or administrators shall be enforced and collected of them in the same manner as taxes assessed against them in their private capacity may be enforced and collected.

When any Assessors after having completed the assessment of any tax, shall discover that they have, through accident or mistake, omitted any polls or estate liable to be assessed, they may, during the term for which they were elected, by a supplement to the invoice or valuation, and to the list of assessments, assess such polls and estates, their proportion of such tax, according to the principles on which such assessment was made, certifying that the same were omitted by mistake or accident; and such supplemental list of assessments shall be committed to the collector, with a certificate under the hands of the Assessors, or a major part of them, stating that such taxes were omitted in the list previously committed to him, and that the powers contained in their previous warrant, (specifying the date thereof,) are extended to such supplemental list. And the collector shall have the same power in collecting such taxes, that he may have in collecting those contained in the original list committed to him: and he shall be subject to the same liabilities that he is subject to in collecting other taxes: And all assessments shall be valid, notwithstanding, that by such supplemental invoice or assessment, the whole amount thereof shall exceed the sums to be assessed, by more than five per cent or may alter the proportion of the tax allowed by law to be assessed on the polls.

Assessors of towns, plantations, parishes and religious societies, shall not hereafter be made responsible for the assessment of any tax which they are by law required to assess; but the liability, if any, shall rest solely with said towns, &c.; and the Assessors shall be responsible only for their own personal faithfulness and integrity.

Each town, at some public meeting of the inhabitants thereof, regularly notified and warned, shall vote and raise such sum of money, to be expended in labor and materials on the highways, as they shall determine necessary for the purpose. And the Assessors shall assess the same on the polls and ratable estate, personal and real, of the inhabitants, residents and non-residents of their town, as other town charges are by law assessed, and deliver to each surveyor a list of the persons and the sums at which they are severally assessed for his limits.

It shall be the duty of Assessors to make out and deliver to the respective surveyors of highways the several tax bills on or before the first day of June in each year.

The surveyor, at the expiration of his term, shall render to the Assessors for the time being, a list of such persons as shall have been deficient, (if any such there be) in working out their highway rate, or otherwise paying him the sum assessed therefor; which deficient sums shall by the Assessors be put in a distinct column, in the next assessment for the town tax, and collected by the Constable or Collector thereof, as other town taxes are collected, and paid into the town Treasury for the use of the town.

DR. JACKSON'S LECTURES—NO. VI.

Dr. J. said there were two grand divisions of rocks, called aqueous and igneous, the first stratified and the other unstratified. The aqueous rocks were formed by gradual depositions from water, which were afterwards petrified. The igneous were made suddenly by the violent action of eternal fires. Rocks undergo a great change by fusion, sometimes a thorough radical transformation. Limestone at Thomaston has been changed by the bursting up of green stone trap, into crystalline marble, and in another place by the same

power—slate has been condensed into ribbon Jasper, which is susceptible of a beautiful polish.

It is a principle of Geology, well established, that granite was originally placed at the very bottom of the crust of the globe, and that the other strata have been piled upon it, since its formation. Wherever this granite is found at the surface of the earth, it is conclusive evidence that it has been propelled up by the tremendous force of internal fires.—Porphyry is forced up from the regions below granite, from the very heart of the globe.—The territory of Maine, from Kittery point to Quoddy head is cut through by dykes which are rocks thrust up from beneath, in melted state, dislocating the regular strata through which they passed, and then suddenly cooling and remaining "in statu quo." Wherever you turn your eyes in this state, you will behold indubitable evidence of igneous action. Let one who has visited the active volcanoes of the earth, examine the rocks at Perry, and he would almost involuntarily look for the crater, and at every step he took, he would feel an impulse to cry "fire, fire!" Lead and pyrites have been produced and made available by the bursting up of trap rock, which fact adds another proof of the beneficence of the Creator.—Violent chemical action always ensues, when sand stone and trap meet; they always have a battle when they come in contact, and consequently the sand and the trap are found mixed together as if they had been stirred up with Pluto's poker. Maine furnishes abundant evidence of greater igneous power than any acting volcanoes on the face of the globe.—What incalculable force it must require to read assunder, the whole solid crust of the earth and upheave mountains of granite and lay open all the strata for our inspection. Are the causes now in action which have produced this mighty change, these tremendous convulsions? Hundreds of volcanoes open their mouths and testify that fire is raging in their "vast depths." They speak to the trembling earth, and a flood of molten matter is poured forth to give emphasis to the voice, disclose the terrific flames within and to demonstrate to the mind of man, that the omnipotent agents are still in existence, that have dislocated the layer of granite and thrust it up through the superincumbent mass. But what do we know of the interior of the globe? No human eye has penetrated its depth—no human mind has plunged into its mysteries. All our knowledge on this point is derived from the material that is thrown forth, by an examination of its chemical composition and an analysis of its ingredients.

Thirty feet from the surface of the earth, the heat of the sun ceases to exert its influence, and the temperature grows higher and higher as you descend at the rate of one degree for every 40 or 60 feet. In this rate however different regions vary considerably. In some places the temperature increases one degree in 25 feet and in others in 70 or 80 feet. At the distance of two miles from the surface, water boils; at 60 the most refractory rocks crumble to pieces. But it may be said candles & other fire apparatus that are used in mines may produce this extra heat. The reply to this is that deductions are made for this fact, and many experiments are tried in deserted mines, where such varying influence can exist. The same fact holds true in the Artesian wells and all over Europe and America. In the Salt springs of New York, Virginia and the great West, the temperature of the water increases as you descend, and the banks of the streams that issue from them are clothed in perennial verdure. In France the wheels of the machinery are kept from coating with rust by means of a stream of this warm and subterranean water. In this country the ratio of this increase of temperature is about one degree to 60 feet—in England one to 60, thus demonstrating that America has cooled deeper than the other parts of the globe. These facts are sufficient to prove that the interior of the globe is hot, is filled with fire. Examine the volcanoes, and you will find that all the matter they belch forth, comes from below the granite and is composed of molten rocks, gases and earthy and saline matter.

We analyse the products of the volcano at the mouth of the crater, as we would the products of a fire at the top of the chimney. If the smoke issuing from the top of a chimney were carbonic acid gas, we should know at once, that carbon and oxygen were burning below. So volcanoes, from their mouths we may learn

materials which fill the vast centre of the globe, and the violent chemical action that is going on there. It is believed that the interior of the earth is made up mostly of metallic and earthy substances and that water is communicated through the fissures in the rocks or by submarine passages.—These metals have a greedy affinity for water; a rapid combustion is produced; gases are disengaged; expand till they fill the whole vacuum—then in order to find vent, they rend assunder the crust and throw out a shower of rocks, smoke and fire. Having spent their fury, the eruption ceases for a while and all is calm; anon it is renewed with increased energy and the whole earth shudders and rolls by its tremendous throes like a ship tossed by a storm on the ocean's billows. The same cause which produces volcanoes, produced mountains. The expansive power of the gases, pent up in the bosom of the earth, was not sufficient to disrupt the crust and escape, but still sufficient to bend it up and thus form a mountain. Lava is generally thrown out at the top of the volcano and flows down the sides, but it bursts through the base of some with small circumference and great height.

On the 25th of Feb. 1832, Dr. J. said he witnessed an eruption of Vesuvius. The night before he felt the shock of an earthquake that shook the buildings to their very foundations. He arose, accoutred himself and applied to the ordinary guides to conduct him to the mountain. At first they refused to attend him, so perilous was the undertaking, but at last their fears being overcome by some golden arguments, they started and reached the summit without any difficulty or injury. There they saw lava and fiery rocks thrown up in one continuous column to an immense height and a cloud of dense black smoke issuing from the crater and driven to the southeast by an impetuous current of wind. Unfortunately they found themselves on the leeward side of the volcano, and the smoke was so suffocating, that they could not long remain without perishing, and therefore they were compelled, either to retreat, lose all their labor and disappoint their hopes, or to rush through this mass of smoke amid the falling of burning cinders and red hot rocks, at the hazard of their lives, in order to gain the windward side. They preferred the latter alternative and accomplished their object without harm. There were frequent chasms through the thin crust, where they could see the flames foaming and raging within, and by thrusting a staff down, it would be set on fire in an instant. The whole surface on which they stood swelled and undulated like the ice of the arctic ocean. Hot steam issued from the apertures, so that they were enabled to boil eggs and perform other kinds of cookery, as it were by Pluto's furnace. In the evening were projected from the volcano showers of stones and streams of lava like sheets of red baize or carpets unfurled and waving in the wind. The gases would expand down in the chimney of the crater, swell up the molten matter, explode and pour it forth to wash the sides of the mountain with a flood of liquid fire, accompanied by a report, not sharp like that of a cannon, but bass, like the rushing of winds through the woods, the discharge of artillery on the far off sea, or the rumbling of distant thunder. They were compelled to spend the night on the mountain, for its sides were steep and rugged with huge masses of petrified lava, clouds of smoke shut the heavens from view and no ray of light illumined the scene, save the fitful glare from the volcano's mouth, like the occasional flashes of lightning, that "leads to bewilder and dazzles to blind." At length the moon rose pale in the east, struggled a while with the "powers of darkness"—abandoned the field of battle, retreated slowly to the south and was eclipsed by the volumes of smoke, that poured from the crater of old Vesuvius.

Mount Vesuvius is about 4000 feet above the level of the sea, and at its base formerly flourished two immense cities, Pompeii and Herculaneum. In the year 79, these cities were both destroyed by the same eruption, almost at the time Strabo and others were discussing and endeavoring to establish the probability of such an event.

There had been no eruption at that time recorded in the annals of history, but the mountain itself and the adjacent country was coated with indurated lava—Above this was deposited a layer of soil, which supported a rich and luxuriant growth of chestnut trees.

A short time before this fatal occurrence, there had been an earthquake in that region that caused considerable damage to the buildings of all descriptions. While the inhabitants were repairing their overturned houses, or in their temples kneeling at the altars of their insensate gods and offering up the prayers of devout hearts; while the gay and beautiful were assembled in the spacious amphitheatre, gazing with absorbing interest on the wild and furious onsets and desperate struggles of the bull fight, or listening with thrilling emotion, to the clash of the gladiator's steel, the oath, the shout of triumph, the groan of death, hark! what sound bursts on their ears? What darkens the heavens and veils the sun? why trembles the earth, why rock their mightiest structures? All eyes turn to Vesuvius for the reply. A voice from the bowels of the earth, proclaims that its sleep of ages is broken, and showers of burning cinders and ashes give terrific effect to the proclamation. In a moment all other feelings are lost in the absorbing instinct of self preservation, and every man, woman and child fly towards the sea. From the fact that few human bones have been discovered in the excavated parts of these cities, there can be no doubt but the great mass of the inhabitants were able to escape the horrid death of being buried alive. It has generally been supposed that these cities were overwhelmed and buried by a flood of lava, but such is not the fact. It was mainly a current of mud, that flowed down the sides of the mountain and filled the buildings without destroying or marring their proportions. So that 1800 years afterwards, they are found in a state of perfect preservation. In the temple of Isis were found human skeletons, a table all spread and the bones of chickens scattered here and there over its surface. The remains of two men have been discovered in the stocks, and Roman soldiers, whose duty it was, never to turn their backs, died by the gates of the city, with sword in hand at their posts.

It has been erroneously believed that the old Romans were larger than the Americans, but the bones that have been dug from those "cities of the dead," completely refute that belief.

There are good reasons for supposing that the ancient cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by volcanic eruptions, and that this agent has been at various times used by the Creator as an instrument of punishment. The supposed sites of those cities afford ample evidence of volcanic action, and there is no doubt but the Red Sea, and the surrounding country were formerly the seats of powerful volcanoes. Pliny says, in reference to Pompeii and Herculaneum, that he could not tell from what mountain issued the floods that overwhelmed them. So Abraham, from the lofty summit of Mount Zoar, might well suppose that the fire came from Heaven, when he saw it descending from the height to which volcanic power had thrown it, to fall on the devoted cities of the olden time. Thus we see the Almighty may have employed natural agents, to produce at one time a flood of water to sweep the earth of its wickedness, and at another a flood of mud, ashes and lava to bury corrupt and irretrievable cities in eternal ruin. In either of these cases it is necessary or probable, that he restored to a miraculous exercise of his omnipotent power. So the grand consummation described in the scriptures, where it is said the earth shall melt with fervid heat &c., may be produced by natural agency, directed by the hand of Providence. Let the crust of the Globe be rent, and the superficial waters suddenly be poured into the interior and the world would literally become a flaming mass and the whole earth would explode like a bomb into millions and millions of atoms.

Dr. J., said he had visited Stromboli, which is in a continual state of eruption. It is sometimes called the Vulcan shop of thunderbolts. He was warned not to visit it, for fear he should not be able to get away, for winds and storms generally occurred every time any one went there, so that they were obliged to stay several days "nolens volens." For this reason it has been denominated the Isle of Devils, on the supposition that his Satanic Majesty raised the storms.

Mount Ætna is 11000 feet high, difficult to ascend and covered with ice in many places. The city of Catania in view of this mountain, was once destroyed by its eruption. For the protection of this city, a wall 60 feet high, had been erected be-

tween it and the volcano, but it availed nothing, it was no obstacle to arrest the progress of this tide of desolation. The lava soon melted through it, or leaped over its top and rushed on in its mad career. Dr. J., described his ascent to the top of Mt. Ætna. When he and his party reached there, the most magnificent spectacle, the eye ever beheld, burst on their view. The atmosphere, which they breathed, was as clear and pure as ether, the clouds were sleeping in beauty, then undulating in golden masses far below. At length the sun rose, burst through the heaving vapor and tinged it with a glistening hue, like silver satin. But such scenes beggar description, so let it pass. The sides of Ætna are mostly coated with ice, so that it appears like a burning mountain of ice, with its immediate top covered with ashes, and thus your feet are in hot ashes and your head in a temperature below zero, affording an excellent opportunity to follow the old maxim of Boerhaave—"to keep the feet warm and the head cool."

In 1831 a new island was thrown up in the Mediterranean sea, by volcanic action, and scarcely was it cooled, when voracious England sent out her agent to take formal possession, and France and Sicily followed in "double quick time," but old Neptune, foreseeing another "disputed territory," darted up from his palace in old ocean's caves, and waving his mighty trident, drove off the greedy invaders, claimed his property, carried it back into his own dominions, and it never has been heard of since. It is to be hoped such may not be the fate of the "disputed territory" in Maine.

Volcanoes are the safety valves of the earth, by which the gases generated in the interior, escape and prevent an explosion. There is an intimate sympathy between them, for when one speaks the others are silent. Earthquakes are generally the precursors of volcanic eruption. Undulations are produced in the craters of volcanoes, like melted matter or like quicksilver, on the eve of an eruption, which indicates that the interior is filled with fluid. But what produces the heat? is it coal, or wood or hay as some have supposed? Evidently not, for neither of these substances is found below the granite formation. But an examination will prove beyond all reasonable doubt, that volcanic heat is produced by chemical action, by the union of the earthy, alkaline and metallic bases with water, effecting a violent decomposition of the substances, and disengaging an abundance of elastic gases which fill the whole vacuum and then by their pressure on the molten matter, project it up through the chimneys of the volcanoes with a tremendous impetus.

Dr. JACKSON then exhibited various brilliant experiments, illustrative of many principles advanced in the lecture, one of which was a miniature model of Vesuvius, which sent forth the most splendid coruscations and conveyed to every mind the perfect idea of a volcano. He concluded by bidding us all adieu for the season, and the crowded audience dispersed much pleased and instructed by the whole course of the lectures.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Remedy for Smut in Wheat.

Wash the wheat, and drain the water off, and dissolve two ounces of vitriol in about a pint and a half of water, put the wheat into a tight tub, box or trough; turn the above quantity of dissolved vitriol into each bushel of the wheat, and shovel it over until the liquid shall have penetrated the whole mass, which will usually give a greenish cast to the wheat. If this cast is not obtained, add more vitriol, dissolved as aforesaid until it is. But I have seldom failed to obtain it with this quantity. Add of dry ashes sufficient to cause the grain to be easily separated and convenient for being sown. I have practiced with uniform success this method for thirteen or fourteen years. Before adopting it, I raised large quantity of smut, OLIVER CROSBY.

Atkinson, (Me.) March 31, 1838.

I have used Mr. Crosby's remedy for three years past with perfect success, I have generally let my wheat remain in the vitriol about forty-eight hours, by that time the wheat will have the greenish color, the wheat must be shovelled over to prevent heating—say three or four times.

SEWAL COCHRAN.

Dover, April 2, 1838.] [Mechanic & Farmer.]

Agriculture.

The prostration of business, the high prices of provisions, and the loss of confidence in the community, which threw every individual upon his immediate means of subsistence, rendered the year thirty-seven, dark and gloomy in the extreme. —Thousands were reduced to the very verge of starvation, and large sacrifices were required by all to struggle through this truly unfortunate season. In addition to these disastrous effects of the times which were open apparent to all, there was a constant drain of money from the State, to pay for bread-stuffs, which were imported. A few such years would have produced a general bankruptcy; but fortunately for the State, this condition of things instead of leading to despair, aroused the dormant energies of the whole people, and they in a single year have accomplished wonders. The products of the State have been fully equal to its consumption. The imports may, to a small amount, have exceeded the exports, but at the time the crops were harvested last year, the provisions on hand would scarcely have supported the inhabitants of the State a single month. The present year, there will be a surplus on hand, at harvest time, and if the season should be equally productive with the last, we shall have a large amount for exportation. The farmers, instead of relaxing their efforts, are making increased exertions, and the adverse tide that has been so long setting against us, will soon be turned in our favor. The resources of our State are so various, that agriculture has been hitherto overlooked, and we have relied upon our lumber, our quarries and our fisheries, rather than upon the products of the soil for our support. The land under improvement was cultivated badly, and even our own inhabitants had no conception of the richness of our soil. We have taken a good deal of pains to ascertain the amount per acre, of potatoes, oats and wheat, in the eastern section of the State. In the Northern Districts of the County of Washington, the average yield was, the past year, twenty-five bushels of wheat, forty-five of oats, and three hundred of potatoes. In the Counties of Penobscot and Somerset, the average crop may be a trifle less, but in the best wheat districts it was much larger. Mr. Gilman, of Sebec, harvested a field of wheat, which averaged forty-seven bushels to the acre, and we have heard of several instances of thirty-five and forty bushels to the acre. When we consider that the land sowed last year, was hastily and imperfectly prepared, and that under an improved system of cultivation, the yield would have been much larger, we may well set down our State as one of the best for agriculture in the Union. The average wheat crop in New York, is estimated at about eighteen bushels to the acre, and in the best districts it does not exceed twenty-five bushels to the acre. If plaster were introduced, it would greatly increase our crops, and make lands, otherwise comparatively worthless, productive. —An acquaintance of ours ploughed, up a field that had been mowed upwards of twenty years, and being fed spring and fall, was entirely bound out; and with no other dressing than plaster, obtained thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. This he tried as an experiment, and it was so successful his neighbors are about to imitate the example.

A dark cloud still hangs over the seaboard—our merchant and manufacturers—our lumbermen and mechanics, are crushed to the earth—but we have one bright spot which we confidently trust will soon overspread the whole horizon. Thousands must be ruined, but we have left to us the soil and its inhabitants, made provident, industrious and economical, by adversity, and a bright day of uninterrupted prosperity must soon dawn upon us. We, as a people, have been criminally extravagant—extravagant in houses, in equipage, in dress, and in living. In a population of half a million, the curtailment of only five dollars each in expenses, and an equal increase of production, make a change in the standing of the State, of the enormous sum of five millions of dollars in a single year. These changes in both expenditure and production have been made the past year, and must be doubled the next.—Industry and economy are the order of the day, and the calamities with which we have been so severely visited, may yet, and probably will, eventuate in our permanent advantage.—*Eastern Republican.*

Summary.

WHEAT raised in Oxford County, for which a Bounty has been paid by the State.

	Bushels.	Bounty.	1837, Census.
Andover,	948	79,33	551
Albany,	2,143	170,08	598
Berlin,	2,175	158,31	470
Bethel,	5,750	454,64	1864
Brownfield,	1,751	145,88	1178
Buckfield,	5,705	450,78	1618
Byron,	391	32,29	181
Canton,	3,113	244,47	827
Carthage,	2,633	187,59	455
Denmark,	2,559	212,36	1082
Dixfield,	5,522	401,72	1148
Fryeburg,	1,461	117,26	1444
Greenwood,	3,005	238,71	754
Gilead,	1,340	104,42	374
Hartford,	9,317	700,91	1453
Hebron,	3,271	262,69	972
Hiram,	1,923	142,89	1148
Howard's Gore,	246	17,96	119
Hamlin's Grant,	276	21,39	82
Jay,	8,128	629,88	1685
Lovell,	895	77,71	876
Livermore,	8,472	672,31	2631
Mexico,	1,551	119,49	447
Madrid,	3,386	245,60	351
Norway,	7,272	488,72	1791
Newry,	442	36,83	452
Oxford,	3,225	254,33	1124
Paris,	10,452	790,81	2352
Porter,	973	83,99	1087
Peru,	3,459	271,96	854
Roxbury,	139	12,34	182
Rumford,	4,385	345,67	1382
Stow,	27	2,42	304
Stoneham,			290
Sumner,	7,144	542,24	1190
Sweden,	1,485	117,08	621
Turner,	7,081	570,47	2435
Waterford,	5,544	422,03	1297
Weld,	6,039	435,67	953
Woodstock,	2,660	209,74	699
Unincorporated Places,			1319
	136,307	\$10,473,97	40,640

The town of Madrid, in this County, raised nine bushels and twenty quarts to every inhabitant.—Weld, six bushels ten quarts. Summer six bushels. We have thrown out the fractions in this as in all the other Counties. There are several towns that come nearly up to six bushels. S.

LOOK OUT FOR INCENDIARIES.—An attempt was made to set fire to a lot of wooden buildings in this town on last Tuesday night. A fire was kindled on the mow of a small barn, in the rear of, and adjoining the stores of Mr. Emmons and of Dole & Stickney, but fortunately went out. It was discovered next morning by some boys who went on to the mow for hen's eggs. Some straw, corn stalks, &c. were burnt to ashes and the planks of the mow partly burnt through.

If the attempt had been successful, a serious conflagration must have been the result.

NEW STEAMBOAT FROM HALLOWELL TO PORTLAND. It gives us pleasure to state that an elegant Steamer called the Clifton, has been placed upon the route from this place to Portland, connecting with the Steamboat Portland, the whole route from this to Boston.

The Clifton was built in New-York, is strong, and in first rate order, and is a very fast boat. She runs from Hallowell to Portland in six hours. Thus giving passengers an opportunity to transact business in Portland and then pursue their way to Boston with all ease.

We understand that a larger boat is now building, which will be here in two months, to ply direct to Boston from this place.

WATERVILLE STEAMER.—A new and beautiful boat, designed for a light steamer, came down the river on Wednesday last. She was built in Vassalboro' during the past winter; and will ply between Waterville and the towns below, as soon as she gets her machinery fitted in, and ready for operation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PENSIONERS AND PENSION AGENTS. CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Comptroller's Office, April 12, 1838. Sir: I herewith transmit for your information & guidance, a copy of "An act directing the transfer of money remaining unclaimed by certain pensioners, and authorizing the payment of the same at the Treasury of the United States," passed the sixth instant.

Hereafter you will make no payments where the pension claimed has remained due for the term of eight months after the same became payable.

The law above mentioned being peremptory, no payments made in violation of it can be admitted to your credit.

In order that the accounting officers may be in possession of such evidence as will afford a check against double payments, you will immediately, on the receipt of this circular, and hereafter immediately on the expiration of eight months subsequent to each semi-annual payment, certify to this office a correct list, containing the name, rank, rate of pension, amount due, of each pensioner remaining unpaid on the roll of your agency, whose pension has been due and payable for the term of eight months prior to the date of such certificate.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALBION K. PARRIS, Comptroller.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal. STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

On the 18th of April last, the Legislature of this Commonwealth directed returns to be made from the different towns, embracing certain statistics of Pauperism. On the 22d of February, 1838, the Secretary of the Commonwealth transmitted an abstract of these returns for 1837, to the Legislature. For the purpose of exhibiting the influence of Intemperance in the production of Pauperism, I send you an abstract, which I have prepared from the Secretary's report, showing, in the first column, the "number of persons relieved or supported as paupers during the year,"—and in the second column, the "proportion of paupers probably made so by intemperance in themselves or others." The table now furnished by me, refers to some of the larger towns.

	1837	1838
Boston	3279	2030
Salem	555	500
Danvers	138	104
Gloucester	143	86
Haverhill	102	75
Lynn	177	162
Marblehead	138	104
Newbury	156	93
Newburyport	290	200
Cambridge	149	134
Charlestown	351	307
Lowell	501	450
Watertown	72	50
Brookfield	57	44
Worcester	163	123
Northampton	121	93
Dorchester	55	37
Roxbury	112	45!!
New Bedford	338	296
Taunton	350	306
Nantucket	98	79

It appears by the Secretary's report, that 16 towns have not made any returns. It also appears that in all the towns of the Commonwealth excepting those 16, the persons "relieved or supported as paupers" in 1837, amount to fourteen thousand and ninety-nine, and that the "proportion of paupers probably made so by intemperance in themselves or others," is SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY!! Will any ingenious trafficker in broken constitutions and broken hearts

exhibit an offset, in the shape of the slightest imaginable PUBLIC GOOD, against this tremendous aggregate of public evil and private wretchedness?

Herein, you are well aware, we have by no means the sum total of this terrible account of human misery. To this list of town paupers we are compelled to add the names of a prodigious multitude, who are not supported by towns, but by the Commonwealth in its integral capacity—the tenants of treadmills and penitentiaries, country jails, lunatic asylums and state prisons. These we must add to the catalogue of miserable, tripping drones, loafers, and lazzaroni, who are permitted to go at large—of those, who, not having entirely drunken up their honestid, and stocks, and farming and mechanical implements, are thought entitled to the forbearance of such anti-temperance overseers and selectmen, as happen to be traders in the means of drunkenness—if those, who are yet possessed of some estate—the whole body of moderate drinkers—and who, according to all human experience, are qualifying themselves from year to year, for such places in those receptacles of drunken poverty, as may be vacant by the death of their predecessors. L. M. S.

It appears from the return made by our Overseers of the Poor, that NINE-TENTHS of the pauperism of this city is directly attributable to INTemperance.—Salem (Mass.) Register.

MR. BOICE COPELAND of Cushing was instantly killed by being crushed between two mill logs at the Creighton Saw-mill in Warren, on Monday last. He has left a wife and one child, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn his sudden death. The voice of this distressing occurrence is "be ye also ready, for in a day and an hour when ye think not, the dread summons may come." This is always the voice of reason and religion—why then should it be unheeded [Thomaston Recorder.]

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The Kingston, (Jam.) Despatch of Jan. 27th says, "We are informed that another slave vessel, captured by one of Her Majesty's cruisers, with about 180 slaves on board, was brought into Port Antonio, on Thursday afternoon. A despatch reached his Excellency the Governor in the forenoon of yesterday, communicating the fact; and applications have been already made for some as apprentices."

WHEAT CROP.—We are gratified to learn that the wheat fields in this section of the country, at present, look uncommonly promising, and that if any calculations could or ought to be made from appearance now, our farmers might rejoice in the anticipations of an abundant harvest. We hope that all our anticipations, may be realized.—Alexandria Gazette.

A Miss Betsey Myers of Warren, Ohio, has recovered 170 dollars from a whimsical swain named Jacob Kinnaman, for a breach of marriage promise. Betsey has made a better bargain, we guess, than though she had taken the body.

A SWINDLER OF THE FIRST DEGREE.—A young man from South Alabama, it is said, has been arrested for having obtained from two brokers of New York \$15,000, raised on forged letters of credit for \$3,000, addressed to the President of the City Bank of New York, in the name of Mr. Sibley, Cashier of the Bank of Georgia. The brokers gave the \$15,000 after the bank had declined to accept the letters from a reluctance at this time to issue more of their bills. The hopeful youth who has opened his career by such an atrocious attempt at fraud was found in a brothel at Philadelphia by the vigilance of Blaney Young and McClean of that city.—N. Y. Star.

THE WHALE FISHERIES.—On Saturday and Sunday last, nine vessels employed in the whale fishery arrived at New Bedford. They were freighted with cargoes amounting in the aggregate nearly to TWENTY THOUSAND barrels of sperm and whale oil, and valued at the present prices, at more than two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The inhabitants of the section proposed to be erected into the County of Franklin have accepted the act of the Legislature by an overwhelming majority.

The Bank Convention.—The New-York Commercial of Saturday says, that the prospect is, that

the proposition to fix on the 1st of October for a resumption of specie payments by the banks, will be adopted by the Convention.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 9.

From the Boston Patriot.

At market 200 Beef Cattle, 20 yoke Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 75 Sheep, and 720 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—An advance was effected, and we quote to correspond. Extra at \$7 50. First quality, 7 00 a 7 25. Second quality, 1 75 a 7 00. Third quality 5 50 a 6 50.

Working Oxen—Sales dull, a few pairs only sold. Cows and Calves—We notice the sale of 7 at 24, 29, 32, and \$45.

Sheep—Prices not made public.

Swine—Several lots were sold at 7 a 7 1-4 for Sows and 8 a 8 1-4 for Barrows. At retail 9 a 10.

MARRIED.

In Wayne, Mr. Perlando O. Norris of Fayette, to Mrs. Lucy K. Smith.

In Belfast, Mr. George W. Pillsbury, of Thomaston, to Miss Emeline D. Pillsbury of Northport.

In Freedom, Mr. Benjamin I. Smart to Miss Abigail Kendall.

In Windsor, Mr. Walter Stewart of China, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

DIED.

In Brunswick, on Friday last, Caleb Cushing, Esq. aged 61 years. Mr. Cushing retired to rest in usual health on Friday evening, but was soon after seized with a severe illness which terminated his life in about two hours after the attack. He was much respected by his fellow citizens, and has left a large circle of friends to mourn his sudden exit.

In Whitefield, 15th last, Mr. Francis Choat, son of Mr. Moses Choat, aged 37 years and 8 months, after an illness of ten weeks and three days. His disease was the consumption, and his sickness very distressing, which he bore with remarkable patience. He was not known to complain or murmur through his sickness. A few days before his death he told his friends the hope which he had in Jesus, and requested them to prepare to follow him.—Com.

Lovejoy's Life.

Memoir of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy; who was murdered in defence of the liberty of the Press, at Alton, Illinois, Nov. 7, 1837.—By Joseph C. & Owen Lovejoy. With an Introduction by John Quincy Adams. Price one dollar.

For sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. Hallowell, April 18, 1838. 36

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—of Hartford Connecticut.

This Company has been doing business for more than twenty years, and during that period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice.

The subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will make policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire on almost every description of property, on the most reasonable terms.

JESSE AIKEN.

Hallowell, Jan. 12, 1838. 50

F. SCAMMON,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

No. 4, Merchants' Row,

HALLOWELL:

Keeps constantly for sale an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. 11f

Fresh Drugs.

F. SCAMMON, No. 4, Merchant's Row, has just received from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c. which will be sold low.

Hallowell, April 20, 1838.

WOMAN as she should be, and Woman in her social and domestic character.

For sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. March 1, 1838. 29

WALK ABOUT ZION—Pastors Testimony and Gathered Fragments—all by Rev. John A. Clark. Also, My Son's and Daughter's Manual, and Young Man's Guide, for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

March 1, 1838. 29

Machine Cards and Filleting.

T. B. MERRICK keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Machine Cards and Filleting, from one of the best Factories in New-England, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Also Card Clensers, Comb Plate, Emery and Card Tacks.

April 6. 34

Field Seeds.

Golden Straw wheat; Black Sea Wheat; Malaga wheat; Holton wheat;—Bald Barley; Two Rowed Barley;—Dutton Corn; Early Canada do; White Canada do;—Skinless Oats;—Marrowfat Peas.

For sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.

April, 5, 1838. 34

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

To whom it may Concern—Notice is hereby given that Abner M. Stinson of Richmond, has assigned to us the subscribers, all his estate, real, personal and mixed, including all demands of every description, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, by deed of assignment, Executed and delivered the 10th day of March, A. D. 1838.—Said deed of assignment is deposited with Samuel Dinslow, and kept at his dwelling house in Richmond, where any and all the creditors of the said Stinson are hereby notified to call and become parties thereto, according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL DINSLOW, } Assignees.

JAMES W. GRANT, }

Richmond, March 10, 1838.

3w-6-pd.



FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the Subscriber. The varieties, particularly the Pears and the Plums, were never before so fine,—the assortment so complete.—Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape Vines—a superior assortment of finest kinds; and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry Trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early. This being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns; 10,000 Buckthorns—for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, new and hardy; color fine—it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City is without charge.

Address by Mail, Post paid.—Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

51—t.june.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 25, 1838.

Fresh Garden Seeds

At Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally, and to his friends and customers in particular, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds, which has been selected with much care from the most experienced Growers of seeds in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York; that many rare and valuable new varieties have been added, which makes his assortment more extensive than can be found in any other seed store in the State, and that he is frequently corresponding with Messrs. Hovey, Boston, Mr. Belden, Connecticut, and Messrs. Princes of Flushing near New York, which enables him to procure at short notice any variety or quantity of seeds which he may not have. They are put up as usual in papers with short printed directions, for their culture and use, marked 6 1-4 cents, and 12 1-2 cents, and packed in boxes containing from \$5 to \$10 worth. 33 1-3 per cent. discount from the marks will be made to those who wish to buy to sell again with the privilege of returning the unsold seeds; and 40 per cent. discount will be made to all those who will pay for the whole amount of seeds received on or before the first day of Sept. next.

All orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March 30, 1838. 33c

POETRY.

BUTTERCUPS AND DAISIES.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Buttercups and daisies—
 Oh, the pretty flowers!
 Coming here the spring time,
 To tell of sunny hours.
 While the trees are leafless,
 While the fields are bare,
 Buttercups and daisies
 Spring up here and there.

Ere the snow-drop peepeth,
 Ere the crocus bold,
 Ere the early primrose
 Opens its paly gold,
 Somewhere on a sunny bank
 Buttercups are bright,
 Somewhere 'mong the frozen grass
 Peeps the daisy white.

Little hardy flowers,
 Like to children poor,
 Playing in their sturdy health
 By their mother's door;
 Purple with the north wind,
 Yet alert and bold:
 Fearing not and caring not,
 Though there be a cold.

What to them is weather!
 What are stormy showers!
 Buttercups and daisies
 Are these human flowers!
 He who gave them hardship,
 And a life of care,
 Gave them likewise hardy strength,
 And patient hearts to bear.

Welcome, yellow buttercups,
 Welcome, daisies white,
 Ye are in my spirit,
 Visioned, a delight!
 Coming ere the spring time,
 Of sunny hours to tell—
 Speaking to our hearts of Him
 Who doeth all things well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Poor Widow and her Cow.

"Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost."

On the approach of the winter 1836, '37, a poor widow, who resided on a small lot in the lower part of Bucks county and kept one cow, that was a principle support for her family, and having but a scanty supply of hay and corn fodder, regretted much on a morning when visiting her charge to see the corn-stalks stripped smooth of their leaves, and so large a bulk of the stalks remain useless in the rack. Her good sense at once suggested a plan of rendering this refuse available. She cut the hard stalks with an axe into pieces two or three inches long, and boiled a portion of them daily in her wash-kettle, and then fed them to her cow, and to her great surprise, she found them eaten with a high relish. The quantity of milk was more than double during the winter, and in the spring, she had the satisfaction to find, she had so largely contributed to the comfort of her family at so cheap a rate, and that not even a dry corn-stalk had been suffered to go to waste.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

We are requested to publish the following extract from an old newspaper:

THE ALPHABET OF REQUISITES FOR A WIFE.

By an Elderly Bachelor.

A wife should be amiable, affectionate, artless, affable, accomplished, beautiful, benign, benevolent, chaste, charming, candid, cheerful, complaisant, charitable, civil, constant, dutiful, dignified, elegant, easy, engaging, entertaining, faithful, fond, faultless, free, good, graceful, generous, governable, good-humored, handsome, harmless, healthy, heavenly-minded, intelligent, interesting, industrious, ingenuous, just, kind, lively, liberal, lovely, modest, merciful, mannerly, neat, notable, obedient, obliging, pretty, pleasing, peaceable, pure, righteous, sociable, submissive, sensible, temperate, true, virtuous, well-formed, and young. When I meet with a woman possessed of all these requisites, I will marry.

In reply to it please to inform your single gentlemen readers, that I unite in my person all the

above enumerated requisites, besides being affluent and fastidious, and that when I can meet with a man who is accomplished, affable, affectionate, affluent, agreeable, ambitious, amiable, benevolent, brave, cheerful, cautious, courteous, constant, discreet, dignified, elegant, eloquent, faithful, facetious, fluent, gallant, gay, generous, graceful, handsome, high-minded, hospitable, humorous, indulgent, ingenuous, ingenious, intelligent, intellectual, just, kind, liberal, manly, mild, munificent, neat, noble, patient, prudent, rich, sagacious, sensible, temperate, vivacious, upright, well-formed, young, and zealous, to serve his country and please me, perhaps, should he offer himself, I might be tempted to marry him. Yours respectfully.

FOR SALE IN GARDINER.

On the road from Hallowell to Litchfield, and 4 1-2 miles from the former, a good farm, which has been well cultivated, and has 150 rods of stone wall on it. It contains about 93 acres—and is now occupied by Mr. Carlton.—For terms of sale apply to Joseph Carlton and Joseph Carlton, Jr. on the premises, or to the subscriber at Hallowell.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

April 6, 1838.

if -10

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, JR.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

43

Arrangements of the Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation Company, for 1838.

The Superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, MASTER, will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. for Boston.

Leave Lewis' wharf Boston every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M. for Bath and Gardiner.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor on the arrival of the Boat and on the days of her sailing. Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cts. Hallowell 25 cents.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, \$4.00 } AND FOUNDED.
 Bath " " 3.50 }
 Deck Passengers 3.00

During the past winter, the New England has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest boat on the eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a safe and comfortable sea boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.

J. REED, Augusta.
 C. G. BACHELDER, Hallowell.
 J. J. JEROME, Bangor.
 L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.
 M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April, 1838.

34

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment. Hallowell, Feb'y. 17, 1838

GARDEN & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

HOVEY & Co.,
Seedsmen.

No. 9, MERCHANTS' ROW—BOSTON.

HAVE now on hand and for sale at their Seed Store a large and extensive assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, GRASS & FLOWER SEEDS of the growth of 1837,—at wholesale or retail, warranted of the best quality.

Grass and Field Seeds of every description, viz: Herds Grass, Red Top, Northern and Southern Clover, White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard, Rye and Dew Grass, Millet, &c. &c. Spring and Winter Wheat, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Indian Wheat, Mangold Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Honey Locust, White Mulberry, Early and Late Potatoes for seed, Early Dutton, Phinney and other fine and celebrated varieties of Seed Corn, &c. &c.

Vegetable Seeds comprising one of the best assortments to be found in New-England. It would be impossible to enumerate the varieties in an advertisement. Every new and superior kind is annually added to our stock.

Flower Seeds. An assortment exceeding seven hundred varieties, embracing all the newest and most rare and choice kinds in cultivation; reared principally by ourselves at our garden near Boston, and warranted true to their names. Among the number are assortments of double German Asters, Lennices, Balsams, &c. &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees: Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. Asparagus and Rhubarb roots of the best kinds. A superb collection of Double DAHLIAS. Greenhouse plants, Hardy flowering Shrubs, Bulbous flower roots, &c. Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany. Garden Tools and every thing supplied for the Garden.

Dealers and others furnished on accommodating terms with GARDEN SEEDS by the pound, bushel or ounce; also in BOXES, containing every variety wanted, put up in papers ready for retailing each kind labelled with the name and particulars of cultivation. A liberal discount made from retail prices.

Having for a long period been engaged in raising seeds and cultivating plants of all kinds, we feel assured that we can supply our customers with articles of genuine quality and true to the kinds ordered. In the selection of Wheat, Corn and other agricultural seeds, we give the greatest attention.

Orders directed to HOVEY & Co., 9, Merchant's Row—Boston, will meet with immediate attention, and be faithfully executed. HOVEY & Co.

BEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, March, 1838.

6m5.

The Maine Farmer

IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, and is convenient of transportation to market, at such price as it is worth in said town.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services, so long as they continue their subscription.

Any paper will be discontinued at the request of a subscriber when all arrearages are paid, and if payment be made to an agent, for two numbers more than have been received.

All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed "to the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Hallowell."